The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1868. NO. 276

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The President has officially proclaimed the ratification in both parts of the many counties comprising with Florida.

Chief Justice Chase and Mrs. Spencer arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, Thursday, and were, during the day, visited by a few personal friends. In the evening a distinguished private citizen gave a select party in their honor.

The former Empress was sold Thursday by order of the Treasury Department, for one thousand dollars.

Jno Cassels, a lodger at No. 70 Mulberry street, New York, was robbed to death Thursday, by Jeremiah Harrington, keeper of the lodging house, the latter was arrested.

Benjamin F. Cushing, aged seventeen, and Thomas Brown, aged sixteen, are under arrest for setting the office of Wm. H. Smith & Co., banker commission merchants, 10 and 12 Broad, Boston, on fire, having destroyed ledgers in government bonds and other securities. They confessed to the robbery, and all the property was recovered.

Mr. Lincoln arrived in Baltimore, Thursday, accompanied by Ball. He was met by Mr. Harlan, from Washington, and will depart to-day, accompanying Secretary Johnson. Mr. Lincoln expects, on her arrival in Europe, to go directly to Scotland, where he will spend some time with his relatives. He will then proceed to the South of France, and spend the winter there, probably at Nice.

Barnum & Lathrop's, whitby Station, consisted of fossil, have been purchased by the Smithsonian, and the sum of $2,000 each is made.

Up to Thursday evening the individual subscriptions at the counter of the Baltimore American office, in aid of the sufferers in the flood, amounted to $1,500, which has been forwarded to the relief committee.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office in reply to inquiries, states that the homestead entries are only to small upon surveyed land after a notice to that proper district has been received at the office of the commissioner, after the right of a settler under the homestead entry attaches only from the date of entry. Entries upon unsurveyed land during to enter their improvements made prior to the survey of the surveyor, may obtain priority of right as against subsequent claims under the provisions of the homestead laws, and filing declaratory statement therefor, before the expiration of three months after the date of the return of the survey to the district office.

Judge Hatchford, of New York, has decided that a mortgage upon a distillery gives prior to forfeiture of the premises for violation of the revenue laws did not compel them from attachment.

The announcement that Secretary Seward would support Grant and Colfax is said to be well founded, and creates considerable excitement here. He claims, also, that before the 27 of August President Johnson will be with him, not criminal themselves many thousand-only.

About one hundred workmen will be discharged at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day, chiefly in the Engineer's department.

A monster musical festival by the Northeast Sangerbund, takes place next Monday, at Jones's Wood, New York. Twenty-seven societies are represented.

Pendleton was in Louisville yesterday, and was escorted to his hotel by a band of music. Quite a crowd gathered, and he was introduced to them by George W. Morris. He left for Frankfort in the afternoon, where he is to make a speech at seven o'clock this morning.

Col. Stokes made a warm and Colfax speech at Nashville last night.

The Republicans of Virginia are partially demoralized at the failure of General Sickles to remove the officers disqualified under the fourteenth article, and an appeal has been made to General Grant for his action in the matter.

Three-fifths of the South Carolina Legislature are said to favor an educational qualification for suffrage. Reformation seems to be the order of the day.

Hudson E. Bridge, one of the Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and who a short time ago acquired the company from paying any money on account of certain legislation and wishes, in connection with the purchase of the road from the State of Missouri, will to-day apply for a mandamus to mandamus to examine the books and general affairs of the company. The petition states the fraudulent and fictitious character of the issue of bonds have been recently put out of the market of the company by one of the Directors of the road. The President of the company some weeks since issued orders to subordinate officers not to allow the examination of books, records or papers of the company by any party without written permission, hence the application for a mandamus. The petition referred to purports to be for stock and bonds alleged to be delivered at points along the route, and not properly certified by Mr. Moore, Superintendent of the road.

Another section of the Kansas Pacific Railroad was accepted yesterday. The road is now completed to Sheridan, twelve miles this side of Fort Wallace.

Julius Hill, Senator elect from Georgia, made a speech in Atlanta last night, in favor of the election of Grant and Colfax as the only hope of the country.

Judge Samuel D. Bell, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, died at his residence in Boston, yesterday, aged seventy-one.

The Buffalo Driving Park Association closed their summer meeting last yesterday, with three races for purses amounting to $2,700. The weather has been delightful, the track in fine condition, and the attendance large.

STATE NEWS.

The commencement week of the sale of the First National Bank of Girard, got out of order one day recently, and the officers, after working a couple of days in trying to get the doors open, were obliged to send for an experienced locksmith, who found it necessary to move the safe down from the second story.

Mr. Stephen Simark, of West Girard, was accidentally killed on Monday afternoon, by falling off a load of shavel, and being run over by the wagon. He was over sixty years of age, and leaves a family.

The eleventh span of the new bridge across the river at Columbia is nearly completed. The whole bridge will consist of twenty-eight spans, each one hundred feet in length. It will cost $300,000.

The Clearfield Journal says: The track has been laid from Philipsburg almost to the Blue Ball. The cars run to that point this week. The engineers are at work on the road to Harrisburg. A gang of thirty hands are actively at work on the extension of the road from Osceola to Beaver. At the rate the work is progressing the three roads will be entirely completed within the next six months.

Mr. Charles E. Becker, the proprietor of the Zoological Gardens, Philadelphia, died Thursday night, from the effects of the bite of a rattlesnake. He had been exhibiting the reptile to some friends, and in accidently placed the index finger of his hand over the head of the snake in its cage, when he was using it at menace. The pain was slight, and three surgeons were summoned at once, and the flesh cut away and ligatures were applied. Mr. Becker then drank a glass of brandy, but told his medical attendants that death would ensue in a short time. The reptile was killed, and Mr. Becker had only time to prepare a brief will, and bid his family and friends farewell, when he expired, just one hour and ten minutes after being bitten. The snake was two feet long.

Says the Altoona Tribune: Some time ago we gave the particulars of an affray which occurred at Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, between one Isaac L. Morrison and John Higgins, the former nearly severing the head of the latter from his body with an axe. Yesterday one Higgins died, after a week of great suffering. Morrison is yet confined in the Cleartield county jail.

Governor Geary has signed the death warrant of Alfred Alexander, who murdered his mistress, Phillis Proctor, in Philadelphia. The execution is to take place August 28.

Robbery at Surgeon, Ohio.

From the Cleveland Herald, 30th.

A German named Reinhardt Gessler, was arrested in Berea, yesterday and brought here charged with stealing thirteen hundred and seventy-seven dollars from Samuel Coleman, of this place. He had left Surgeon on his way to Germany. Seven hundred and fifty dollars was found secured in the lining of his hat. In default of eight hundred dollars he was committed to await further examination. He has since confessed the whole transaction, and directed where the balance of the money could be found.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Dr. Jackson.

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

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Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and since daily one fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the editorial place of the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of like character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly express them, and credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
AT LARGE.

G. Wilmore Carson, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh.

District.	Electors.
1. Wm. H. Ireman,	13. Samuel Knox,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. F. Wynkoop,
3. Richard Wigley,	15. Chas. H. Weller,
4. G. R. Hill,	16. John Scarlett,
5. Wm. P. Wolfill,	17. Geo. W. Eder,
6. J. H. Brightcorn,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Beaver,	19. James Sill,
8. Wm. C. Ralston,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Harris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David W. Sand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Henshaw,	24. J. S. Rapp.

COUNTY TICKET.

SHERIFF—DAVID L. GILLILAN.
AUDITOR—GEORGE WILSON, WILLIS S. HUBBARD, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. FERGUSON.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—HENRY LAWRENCE
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—JONATHAN REILLY.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—S. L. MCCLELLAN.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. WORKEY.

Governor Swann is trying to get to Congress from the Third Maryland District, by the help of the Democrats. The party, however, is divided in regret to him, one section denouncing him as the great Magi of the Know Nothings. Whatever else to do or our neighbor of the *Post* has done with Swann, the Know Nothing and Democratic candidate—swallow him whole and beg nothing about it.

The report of Commissioner Wells, showing the expenditures of the Government, in to-day's paper, is a complete refutation of the gross misrepresentations of the Democrats. The table showing the retrenchment in the expenses of the government is instructive—that of the present year being upward of $50,000,000. Since the close of the war $167,000,000 annual taxes have been abated, and $250,000,000 of the national debt paid, which carries with it an annual saving in interest of $15,000,000. The report is a good campaign document.

The Democratic party appear to have lost their aversion for Know Nothings. To say nothing about lesser lights, there is Frank Blair, their candidate for Vice President. He was a particularly shining light among the dark lantern people. He was particularly down on the Roman Catholics, and preferred a black man any time to an Irishman. Is it true that the secret and proscriptive order have got possession of the Democratic party, and in the Pittsburgh *Post* their organ? The fact that the editor is found supporting at least two well known Know Nothings gives color to the suspicion.

As we understand the public mind, thousands of moderate Democrats are settling down in the conviction that it will never do to elect Seymour and Blair, and that the election of GRANT and COLFAX is demanded by every consideration of patriotism and interest. The moderate views, personal character and tried capacity of GRANT give them great confidence that peace and stability will result from his election, while turmoil, and perhaps war and bloodshed, would necessarily result from the patronage of the rebels in the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. If we can make everything from which we now suffer bear, at home and abroad, this is a fair statement of the drift of feeling among the people without party distinction.

It is WADE HAMPTON'S boast that he did not surrender, was neither beaten nor captured, and is under no obligations to observe the terms of parole. He is as big a rebel as ever. As such he appeared in the Tammany Convention, and put into the Democratic Platform the revolutionary plank, whereby the party is committed to restore to the South what they lost in the War. In this character he is the accepted leader of the Democratic party. Of him it is to be said that he displays not an object; nor does he mince matters in the least—and if he can only induce Democrats to follow his lead three months longer, he will come out a more successful political Sam he found himself military leader. But will they follow?

CRACKING THE WHIP

TOOMBS, of Georgia, has become a great and shining light in the Democratic pathway. He cracks the whip in the genuine plantation style. One would suppose that nobody had as good a right as he to say what shall and shall not be. He draws the line just as though he had not striken a quarter of a century—four years of the time in the field—to destroy the Government. Democratic soldiers, war Democrats, must take their instruction from him. As a sample of the way he does it, we quote the following from a recent speech of the distinguished Georgia patriot:

> "The Reconstruction measures are null and void and dead. . . . The glorious principles which were involved in our issue are ignored and abandoned by those from whom we fondly expected assistance. We are now driven to the necessity of either submitting to the measures of the enemy, or of organizing a party for the redemption of the country. . . . The original spirit and compact must be observed, or, as conditions are as they are defined, there will come gory lacerations in packing off the securities of the nation.

A FAIR UNDERSTANDING

The time has arrived when the absorbers of another excessive issue of greenbacks must accept the responsibility attending an extraordinary inflation of our currency. When promises to pay become as plentiful as blackberries, the currency of the inflationists will be confined to the utmost in the effort to confine the masses that, in prevailing them with an irredeemable currency they confer a benefit upon the work ers, encourage industry, and increase the wealth of the country. If their ingenuity is equal to the occasion, they will begin by exploding the heretofore received opinion that the value of money depends on the proportion the amount in existence bears to the purchasable commodities for which it is exchangeable. Afterwards they may easily be induced to assert that promises to pay are infinitely more precious, for all practicable purposes, than payment itself. To this conclusion they must come at last. The commonly received opinion that the value of a promise to pay depends upon the ability of the issuer to redeem it; the belief that the same rules which apply to individuals or to a bank, apply to a government when it goes into the banking business, and the events embraced in the years coupled by the war must either be ignored or disapproved. Once that climax is reached, when will have the assurance to argue that the Government and everybody under its flag cannot get rich by simply getting in debt? We have always inclined to the belief that if a note of hand is not payable on demand, but at some future time, its value depends upon the confidence the public places in the honesty and ability of the drawer to redeem it at that time. But in the financial millennium about to be inaugurated by the Inflationists, a great difficulty is definitely disposed of by simply declaring that everything in the shape of paper currency or promises to pay is money. Supposing Coal Oil we disturb the plans of the Inflationists we will only suppose W.'s that history repeats itself. In 1861 the United States issued its notes to a limited extent, its ability to redeem them promptly was unquestioned, as they passed current at par. In 1862 it issued more notes, and they immediately fell below par, *first* because to issue was found for their redemption, and second because people doubted the ability of the Government to redeem in all. Afterwards the exigencies of the times, but especially the expenses incurred in a successful prosecution of the war, compelled the Government to issue a flood of paper money, and the consequence, as might have been and was predicted, placed the paper money at a valuation of thirty cents on the gold. Every victory enhanced and every defeat depreciated its value. But even then, if the public had not believed that the government would redeem its notes eventually, they would have served the universal kindling paper. Like the Confederate notes, they might have served every other purpose save as a medium for purchasing. When the Inflationists succeed in issuing five hundred, or a thousand millions more, with the amount of gold not naturally increased, it follows that they will decline until they represent, as a medium of exchange, the merest fraction of their face. When the Inflationists explain how an expansion of the currency will add a single dollar to the wealth of the country, we will discuss the matter seriously. With our present conditions, we are disposed to doubt whether any amount of paper and ink, black or green, will pay off the national debt, and we are confident that, notwithstanding the efforts of the Inflationists to make it appear otherwise, the mass of the people, and especially the working people, whom they have endeavored to mislead in this matter, are genuinely of our way of thinking.

WHO FOLLOW?

The old rebel leaders having fairly established themselves in the leadership of the Democratic party, the members of the party must decide whether or not they will follow. In the Tammany Convention, in the councils of the party, on the stump, the Hamptons, the Vances, the Toombses, the Evans, the Hills, the Brecknridges, and the inventors, are most conspicuous in lugging to day the old doctrine and whipping in Democrats to their support. They evidently think they are masters of the situation. The question is, are they? They undertook to rule the country; failing, they next strove to ruin it. In that they failed; but they have taken a new jack. The Democratic party is to be so manoeuvred as to accomplish their purpose, reverse the decision of battle, and, as Wade Hampton says was bargained in Tammany Hall, restore things—slavery and all—as they were *"before the war."* Not only is this the bargain, but it is to be kept, even if blood flows again. To show that there is no exaggeration in this, we quote from the speech of M. Ransom before the late Democratic Convention in Georgia, as follows:

> "We will now, at all hazards, recover our lost liberties, and restore the States. We are in the midst of a revolution, but if not, then the iron heel of the conqueror will be upon our necks. . . . We are not asking for office, but for liberty. . . . Let us all stand together, and we will soon have our own State Governments restored, and our own men in the Congress of the United States, and then the Constitution will again receive proper life, strength and vitality."

We were led to believe, from the utterances of the Southern leaders, such as Vance, Hampton, Toombs, Ransom and others, that the "reconstructed element" were mere nullities; in fact, as Republicans, have always labored more or less under the disadvantages resulting from our known sympathy and fellowship with the "unfaithful," but, judging from the utterances of the Democrats in this vicinity, the Southern wing has recently experienced "conversion." At all events, "the show goes on," for people must be amused.

THE PROSPECT IN NEW YORK.

We have cheering accounts from New York. Seymour's cohorts no strength on his party there. On the contrary, the proceedings of the Tammany Convention have aroused wide-spread alarm, and life long Democrats are arraying themselves under the banner of Grant, Honesty and Peace. We are prepared to see the State go against Seymour and Blair by a large majority. The *Times* says the majority for GRANT should be "at least fifty thousand votes." The Republicans, whose divisions have given the Democrats the victory for the last two elections, are united and working harmoniously and determinedly. Says the *Times*:

> Among the business cares of New York, there is no one not concerning himself more than the question of how the Democratic managers intend to get their honest dollars—if they would be regarded as solvent in the markets of the world. There must be no shuffling, no evasion. The original spirit and compact must be observed, or, as conditions are as they are defined, there will come gory lacerations in packing off the securities of the nation.

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AN OPINION DEMOCRATS SHOULD RESPECT

What the London *Standard* says on the Financial question should interest the Democrats. However it may be sought to be evaded, the payment of England on our finances is an important one. That country, with its huge national debt, is actually the country of hard money, made so by strict adherence to faith with creditors; and the *Standard*, the Tory organ, supported by contributions, that swaggered with the rebels, advised Lincoln, opposed Emancipation in the revolutionary policy, and now declares the reconstruction acts unconstitutional, should be an authority with Democrats. The *Standard* says that swaggering to coin a new lot of bonds at a lower rate of interest to replace the five-twenties will not help the nation; the reason being, that creditors will think that Congress may also again when a new move has to be made. The clamoring from the original form of agreement is to be condemned. If we are to stand well, it must be with the knowledge that every bargain has been satisfactory thereof, and that knowledge and confidence will go more to hasten us to specie payments than any other measures that may be promulgated.

It will do the Democratic good to study what the London *Standard* says from time to time on this important matter. They must be interested, because a journal that praises Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair, is not one they can pass by with a sneer. The London *Standard* appears to understand the policy of the Democratic party equally with the New York *World*, and in relation to finance is much sounder than the Democratic journals that praise financial ideas they cannot understand, which is the most blatant show it is possible to make of their position. English tory sympathizers with American Democrats tell them in plain and unmistakable terms to pay their honest debts—if they would be regarded as solvent in the markets of the world. There must be no shuffling, no evasion. The original spirit and compact must be observed, or, as conditions are as they are defined, there will come gory lacerations in packing off the securities of the nation.

POLITICAL.

FOR AND AGAINST. ROLL

For and against secession 1860
Opposing the secession of and aid 1861
Opposing the war against the secession 1862
Opposing the war against the secession 1863
Opposing the war against the secession 1864
Opposing the war against the secession 1865
Opposing the war against the secession 1866
Opposing the war against the secession 1867
Opposing the war against the secession 1868

The union could not be fought of men,
Who fought to destroy it, and
Who fought to destroy it, and
Who fought to destroy it, and
Who fought to destroy it, and
Who fought to destroy it, and
Who fought to destroy it, and
Who fought to destroy it, and
Who fought to destroy it, and
Who fought to destroy it, and

White Union and Union and war for the,
Union and Union and war for the,
Union and Union and war for the,
Union and Union and war for the,
Union and Union and war for the,
Union and Union and war for the,
Union and Union and war for the,
Union and Union and war for the,
Union and Union and war for the,

Seymour is claimed by the Democratic papers to have done more than any other man in support of the war, even more than General Grant. Now, everybody knows that Grant's record is long. Neither is he much of a talker, but when he does speak he always knows a proper occasion. If you don't think so, ask Simon Bolivar Buckner, Lee, or any other rebel General who happened to meet him. Seymour can talk, and he has, as a general thing, talked so much for his own good. Here is a talk from each, which we recommend to the attention of the people:

SEYMOUR, with Gunpowder Grape, Determinedly—
Resolved, That we will support the war for the Union, and that we will sustain the Government in all constitutional measures for the speedy and successful prosecution of the war, and for the restoration of the Union, and that we will support

The Daily Commercial

NEW YORK AND PARIS Fashions

THE ACTIVE.

From our Regular Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July, 1868.

Summer was so long coming that obviously, had concluded we should have none at all, and expected to save much money in summer trips and extra summer clothing. It came with a mighty power. It came with an intensity of heat that set people to wondering if the day of Judgment had really arrived, and made them do all sorts of insane things, in the vain hope of achieving that which was impossible, viz., changing the course of the sun and making the wind and sea stop there.

It was but everywhere, yet nearly sensible persons rushed frantically about looking for a breath of air that was not heated to boiling point, and avoiding the only places where such air could be found, and that was in their own cellars at home.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

The sudden heat created an immense demand for linen suits for ladies, which one enterprising firm turned to account by making in large quantities at the moderate price of ten and twelve dollars for the complete suit. Excellent linen, as an article of summer wear, has only been appreciated this season for the first time. It is cheap, comparatively speaking, per yard; durable, washes easily, and makes a delightfully cool suit for warm weather, which is not spoiled by perspiration, sudden showers, or any other of the inconveniences incident to the hottest days.

It is a pity sort of dress, if a big portion of the fashionable, but nearly every one or two wear for it, and all aspire a little of the freedom and independence which men enjoy with their dress, particularly if it be less warm and or less, and is not quite so intolerable as it was at the start.

To be sure, there are people who won't do this for the comfort of anything, and even betray the contrast of a linen dress or coating it with dirt in a short time, and children dress in linen, which suits it is terror to the washerwoman, but such people don't deserve anything for the trouble they make for themselves, and if for one can't help them one bit.

A linen dress to an economical should be made as simply as possible. No more in making such dress than is absolutely need, and one with as little expenditure as may be. Dresses for the street should have only one skirt and that should be partial; plaited and made somewhat longer than the ordinary walking dress. The street dress is usually made with a fastening all round on the front and trimmed to the waist, the moderate additional length is easily taken up from narrow stripe arranged from the waist and trimmed to the skirt. A short jacket or sack is worn with such dress, and is unfortunately, comparatively common.

Quite a large class dresses could be finished complete, ready for wear, before and all, for the sum of twenty dollars, or even less; and there is much comfort lastly such an outfit, for it could be worn to work, even in an emergency, to the right way. There are certainly, a number of ladies who are compelled to remain in town in consequence of some one or other of the dress items. They would get much a saving for themselves could at all. They will order a linen dress from a fashionable's and pay seventy-five dollars for it, and twenty-five dollars for the making and the two pieces of trifling and ornamenting, including it as costly as a dress composed of a richer material, and disposing of one but only. She wears the cheaper dress when people are in town dresses, but for her part she finds them as expensive as any other, and as much trouble to wash.

SILK AND STUFF DRESS.

So far as women's clothing is concerned, I think the art of not dressing anything they want in any way they may like, has been brought to perfection.

There is a singular lack of enterprise and knowledge of what is required in every department of ladies' ready-made garments, a condition of things due to the fact that business in this direction as in all others is conducted in a stupid and prejudiced way by men who know nothing about it themselves, and depend upon the judgment of ignorant and unscrupulous employees.

If a garment is wanted for a rolling country, a cloak, a veil, a sacque, a jacket or the like, it can rarely be found of the kind or the material required. There are tons of linen cloth made that nobody wants, of mixed woven goods, intended as to their name or use, and looking as if they were turned out the various mills, as obstinately come a piece to contract. Acres of cotton grey cloth are sold, bought and sold, and used for all sorts of purposes, under a variety of designations, but never for the one purpose for which it is specially adapted.

The practical necessities of the fall suits of this white month, summer and warm one dresses of summer goods plain, no matter how fine will be considered proper to wear in the street or in a car, and the same of the dress.

Of course there are the usual number of evening dress and the numerous antiques worn, with new dresses, but these are simple and require no particular mention.

There is one style, however, which is a novelty, and very beautiful. These are the white dresses embroidered in colors, in variegated colors—the "Scotland" dresses they are called—made with puffs, and open sleeves, and sleeves. They require very little trimmings.

The idea that Mrs. Scientific fills in her or wardrobe with a large number of dresses, and that she is a person of fashion, is a mistake. There is a daily sort of dress, if a big portion of the fashionable, too nearly alike as to other wear for it, and it supports

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL.

[illegible] & SONS, 127 Liberty st., Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c.

[illegible] & CO., 120 Liberty st., Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c.

KNOX J., 102 Liberty street, Agricultural Implements and Farm Machinery.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

[illegible] CO., Circulars and Dodgers, Programmes, &c.

AT-LAW.

HARPER SAMUEL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa., over Post Office Building.

BELTING AND HOSE.

[illegible] & CO., 115 Liberty st., Manufacturers of Rubber Belting, Hose, Packing, Steam Fittings, Oils, &c.

[illegible] C. G. & CO., 110 Liberty st., Manufacturers of a superior article of Leather Belting, and Dealers in Rubber Goods.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

[illegible] & J. W., corner Fifth and Smithfield streets, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.

BROKER.

KENNEDY J. W., 80 Fourth, Dealer in U. S. Bonds, Bullion, Bank and other notes.

BOILERS.

[illegible] JARED W. & SON, 61 Penn st., Manufacturers of Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks, Sheet Iron Work, &c.

[illegible] H. L. & CO., 250 Liberty street, Manufacturers of Improved Steam Boilers.

BOX FACTORY.

[illegible] JOHN, cor. Wallace and Duquesne way, Manufacturer of Packing Box Shooks, Boxes, Saws, Planing, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

[illegible] BACHER D. S., 122 Wood street, Wholesale Dealer in Boots and Shoes.

[illegible] JOHN & SONS, 113 Wood st., Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

[illegible] & CO., Manufacturers of Builders' Hardware, Steam Fitters' Brass Goods, Gas Fixtures and Plated Goods, 77 Wood st.

BEDSTEAD FACTORY.

[illegible] F. C., 223 Liberty street, Manufacturer of Bedsteads, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Cushions and Feathers.

CLOTH DEALERS.

[illegible] D. & SON, 103 Smithfield st., Importers of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Trimmings, Suits, Grocers' Paints, &c.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

MORRISON & DEVOE, General Produce and Commission Merchants, 58 Water street, Pittsburgh.

COPPER WORK.

SCAIFE WM. B., 319 and 321 First st., Manufacturer of Copper Work for Distilling, Brewing, Refining, Sugar Boiling, &c., Copper Bolts, Spikes, Nails, Sheathing, &c.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS.

[illegible] & CO., Dunmore Way, Manufacturers of Dunmore Copper Lightning Conductors, Copper Work, &c.

CORKS AND BUNGS.

ANSELMAN, BOS. & CO., 223 Liberty st., Manufacturers of Corks and Bungs, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Wood and Willow Ware.

CARPETS.

[illegible] KING & CO., 37 Fifth street, Manufacturers and Retail Dealers in Carpets, Window Shades, &c.

CRACKER BAKERS.

MEYER A. S., 22 Liberty st., and 40 Fifth st., Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in Crackers, Biscuit, Confectionery, &c.

DRY GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, WHEATLEY & CO., 70 Wood street, Importers and Jobbers of

MCKEOWN, DICKSON & CO., 70 Wood street.

DRUGGISTS.

ANDERSON & CO., Wylie, corner Diamond alley, Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

[illegible] & CO., 670 Smithfield, South of Diamond, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Oil Refiners, Varnish Manufacturers, &c.

MCCARRAS & McKENNAN, 91 Wood street, Wholesale Druggists.

DRUGGISTS--WHOLESALE.

[illegible] J. & SON, 202 Liberty st., Wholesale Druggists, Dealers in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

DEALERS IN VINEGAR.

[illegible] & NEELSON, 59 Second street, Manufacturers of Pure Cider Vinegar, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Wines, &c.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

ADAMS AND AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., 84 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

FILE MANUFACTURERS.

[illegible] & SONS, 29 Water st., Pittsburgh, Manufacturers of Files and Rasps, Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Steel, Vises, &c.

FURNISHING GOODS.

[illegible] & MOORE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FOUNDRIES.

[illegible] & SONS, 39 Water st., Pittsburgh, Manufacturers of Steel Plows, Points, Shovels, Cast Steel, Wagon Boxes, &c.

FLOUR DEALER.

[illegible] F. C., 223 Liberty street, Wholesale Dealer in Flour, Grain, Meal, Bran, &c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

NEWHOFF & ECKERSKOM, 23 Water street, Pittsburgh, Dealers in Flour, Grain, Meal, Bran, &c.

GAS FITTERS, PLUMBERS.

WILSON & KELLY, 427 Wood st., Manufacturers of and Dealers in Gas Fixtures, Brass Work, Globes, &c.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

[illegible] & SON, First st., above Wood, Livery and Sale Stables, Horses and Carriages for Sale, Horses Boarded.

LOOKING GLASSES.

[illegible] J. J. & CO., 66 Wood st., Manufacturers of Looking Glasses, Cornices, Window Shades, &c. Wall Paper Depot.

[illegible] KENNEDY, KNOX & CO., 6 Wood street, Manufacturers and Importers of Looking Glass Plates.

MACHINERY.

[illegible] H. L. & CO., 252 Liberty street, Near Agents for the celebrated Baxter Portable Engines, Pumps, Steam Boilers, &c.

MUSIC DEALERS.

HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO., 52 Fifth street, Agents for the celebrated Steinway & Sons' and Knabe & Gaehle's Pianos, Organs, &c.

MECHAN'L ENGINEERING.

[illegible] PERCIVAL, Plans Drawings and Specifications of Machinery prepared at No. 20 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

MILLINERY, &C.

[illegible] E. H., 84 Wood street, Wholesale Dealer in Straw and Leather Goods, Flowers, &c.

NEWSPAPERS.

PITTSBURGH DAILY AND WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, Book, Newspaper and Job Printing Establishment, 75 and 77 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PATENTS.

[illegible] PERCIVAL, Solicitor of Patents and Patent Causes, No. 20 Sixth st., Pittsburgh, and Washington, D. C.

PAPER AND PAPER STOCK.

[illegible] & BENHAM, 193 Liberty, Dealers in Wrapping and Roofing Papers, Roofing Cements, and Paper Stock.

ROOFING.

[illegible] & BENHAM, 193 Liberty, Dealers in Roofing Paper, Roofing Cement, Coal Tar, and Roofing Materials.

[illegible] & LAMB, 228 Smithfield street, Manufacturers of Coal Tar and Gravel Roofing. Materials for sale.

STEAM PUMPS.

A'HOOD & McCLEERY, corner of Water and Ellsworth alley, Agents for and Dealers in Gates' Duplex Steam Pumping Engines.

SPICES, COFFEES, &C.

[illegible] & STEVENS, 22 and 24 Water st., Wholesale Grocers and Manufacturers of Pure Spices, Roasters and Grinders of Coffee.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

[illegible] JOHN D. & CO., 274 Liberty street, Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, Tin Ware, Hollow Ware, &c.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

[illegible] BROS., 226 Smithfield, Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Dealers in Stoves, Grates and Housekeeping Goods.

[illegible] F. C., 186 Grant, Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron Ware, Dealer in Stoves, Grates and Housekeeping Goods.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

MCWHINNEY W. & CO., 127 Wood street, Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery Hardware, Carriage Goods, &c.

STEAM CUAGES.

[illegible] H. L. & CO., 252 Liberty street, Manufacturers of Improved Steam Engines.

STORAGE.

WHITE BROS. & CO., 6 Smithfield street, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Storage, &c.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &C.

[illegible] JOHN, 35 Market street, Manufacturer of Trunks, Valises and Dealer in Leather Goods.

[illegible], GRIMES & GEYER, 22 Fifth street, Manufacturers of Trunks, Valises and Dealers in Leather Goods.

[illegible] W. F., 105 Wood, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Trunks, Valises and Leather Goods.

TOBACCO.

ABEL & JESSUP, Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c., 70 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

KETTENBURG, 270 Liberty, Wholesale Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c.

SCHMIDT & SONS, 253 Liberty st., Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c.

TINNERS' STOCK.

[illegible] & SHAW, 62 and 64 Water street, Wholesale Manufacturers of and Dealers in Tinners' Stock, Sheet Iron, &c.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

☞ Republican Headquarters, City Hall, open every day. County Committee every Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

An Adjourned Meeting—Report of the Appointment Committee Adopted—The Old Sexton's Office—The Proposed Engine House—Fire Department Petitions—South Ward—Sewer Assessments, &c.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES WILSON, - - - President.
E. S. WORTHOW, - - - - Clerk.

Quorum present at half past seven o'clock.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. A. E. ROBINSON was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms.

The PRESIDENT called the Council to order at half past two o'clock, and the CLERK called the roll, the following members answering to their names: Messrs. Aichison, Barton, Bodkober, Borger, Boggs, Brush, Corbett, Carnahan, Duff, Dingle, Dilworth, Finnemmore, Friday, Campbell, Hunter, Hilleman, Jenney, Kerner, Wareiming, Mason, McClintock, Painter, Sullivan, Rodgers, Robinson, Stewart, Thompson, Thomas, Vorse, Vick, Wallace, Walsh, Zorn, Linnemann, President.

Mr. KERNER moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Agreed to.

Mr. BRUSH presented a communication from the Appointment Committee.

Mr. BRUSH also presented a communication from the Appointment Committee, with nominations to fill vacancies in the Fire Department.

Mr. CARNAHAN moved that the communication and nominations be laid on the table.

Agreed to.

Mr. CARNAHAN said he had voted in the affirmative when the ordinance was passed through a mistake.

The question was put on the motion to reconsider and carried by a vote of nine to six.

Mr. SULLIVAN moved that the Committee on City Property be directed to report the specifications and costs of the proposed station house on the west meeting. Adopted.

Mr. CARNAHAN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on City Property be and they are hereby empowered to audit and settle all unsettled accounts.

Referred to the Committee on City Property.

The ordinance for grading and paving and macadamizing Larimer's avenue, reported from Common Council came up for consideration.

Mr. WORTHOW moved to amend that the cost be assessed on the property fronting on the street. Adopted.

The rules were suspended, and the ordinance as amended passed finally.

A communication from the Mayor, in relation to the action of Common Council in regard to the resolution authorizing the City Engineer to proceed with the construction of a sewer on Manchester street, was read.

Also, with the action of Common Council in regard to the resolution reported by the Park Committee.

Also, in regard to the ordinance for opening Smithfield street, Lawrenceville.

Also, in regard to the ordinance granting the Western Union Telegraph Company the privilege of erecting telegraph poles.

Also, in regard to the opening of Excel street, Lawrenceville.

The ordinances in regard to a sewer on High street were laid on the table.

The resolution in regard to a state wall on the premises of Mr. Miller, on Center avenue, reported from Common Council, came up for consideration.

Mr. WORTHOW said he thought the action of Common Council should be concurred in.

Mr. MCCLELLAN said it appeared the wall was being constructed on the line of the street, and was wrong to pass a resolution authorizing a man to build one inside.

Mr. WORTHOW said the people there had paid for a wall, and they should have it.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK thought Council had no power to grant to a man the right to occupy a street.

He moved that the resolution be laid on the table. The motion was adopted by a vote of nine to six.

REMONSTRANCES AND PETITIONS.

Mr. KERR presented a remonstrance against grading and paving Duncan street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK presented a petition for the grading and paving of Harrison street. Referred to the Street Committee.

On motion, Council adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. A. HOSKINSON, - - - President.
H. H. WARMCASTLE, - - - - Clerk.

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On motion, Council adjourned.

Mr. BRUSH moved the reconsideration of the vote passing the ordinance providing for the appointment of a Sexton